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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

THOMAS FOSTER,
Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he has recently returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has obtained the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED FASHIONS, and has made arrangements to receive them, through his friends at the North, as often as they are issued.

He has taken the shop on Green street, near the Bridge, at present occupied by Mr. James H. Hooper's office, where he will be thankfully received, and executed in the most fashionable style.

Sept. 25 [illegible] tf

Splendid Chances for a Fortune.

$10,000 Capital Prize.

Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery
TWENTY-SECOND CLASS.
SCHEME.

1 prize	of	$10.000	10 prizes of	$200	
1	of	3,000	10	of	150
1	of	1,500	30	of	100
1	of	1,250	51	of	50
1	of	1,100	51	of	40
4	of	1,000	51	of	30
5	of	500	51	of	20
5	of	400	102	of	15
5	of	300	1530	of	8
10	of	250	11475	of	4

Whole Tickets $4, *Shares in proportion.*
This Lottery draws in Richmond, on the 5th October.

☞Orders for Tickets by mail, enclosing the cash for Prize Tickets, will meet with the same attention as if on personal application.—Address to
B. W. HEWSON,
Petersburg.

Where was sold in the last Scheme of this Lottery, one Prize of $1000 and one of $500. Cash paid at sight for all prizes at the Fortunate Office of
B. W. HEWSON.
Petersburg, Sept. 1829.

ODD and EVEN,

By which the holder of two tickets, or two shares is certain of obtaining *one* Prize, and may draw *three*.

Maryland State Lottery,
SIXTH CLASS.
Drawn in Baltimore on Thursday, the 8th October

$5,000 Highest Prize.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	5,000	Dollars,
1	do	of 1,000	Dollars,
1	do	of 500	Dollars,
1	do	of 200	Dollars,
4	do	of 100	Dollars,
10	do	of 50	Dollars,
50	do	of 10	Dollars,
100	do	of 5	Dollars,
100	do	of 4	Dollars,
5000	do	of 3	Dollars,

5268 Prizes—24,000 Dollars,
4732 Blanks.

"Not one Blank to a Prize."

A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this Scheme is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also—many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain *Two Prizes each*. The whole of the prizes are payable in cash, which can be had the moment the drawing is received.

Whole Tickets $3, *Halves* $1 50, *Quarters* 75 *cents.*

For sale in a variety of Numbers, at the *Truly Lucky and Prompt Pay Office of*

B. W. Hewson,
PETERSBURG, Virginia.

Where have been sold and the cash paid, no less than *Twenty Capital Prizes* within the last four months.

☞Orders for Tickets enclosing cash or prize tickets, will meet with the same attention as if on personal application. *Address to*
B. W. HEWSON,—*Petersburg.*
Petersburg, Sept. 1829.

The Louisiana Advertiser, of August 25, announcing the death of the Rev. M. De Trenex, a Protestant Clergyman, a native of Geneva, who came to this country, and settled at New Orleans, comparing his career and fate with that of "the gifted LARNED," prefaces his obituary with the following remarks, which no one can read without a deep felt sympathy for the suffering and distress of his fellow beings:

"At a season like the present, when gloom rests on every countenance, when death walking at noon day through our streets, and visiting or threatening to visit by turns the habitations of every family, each individual concerned for his own preservation, but partial notice is taken of the value of those who fall, and whose places we all see and *feel* to be vacant; we pass on without a pause, without estimating our loss, and without enquiring how it is to be supplied. When the storm rages, the pride of the forest is laid low; and the mountain stream, coming in fury down, desolates the plain, carrying away all that men most value, and when it subsides, presenting a wide waste of ruin. So now, while the Angel of Destruction is *pouring out the vial of wrath* upon our ill fated city, men are daily and hourly commoned to depart and appear among us no more forever;—we look on with amazement and cannot estimate the number of those who are gone, nor conceive the extent of the loss sustained."

AMERICANUS.—No. 1.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Beacon.

The idea which has been suggested in a Western paper, and repeated in the *Boston Bulletin*, of endeavouring to obtain from Mexico, by friendly negotiation and for ample equivalents, the retrocession of that part of the Mississippi which was ceded to the King of Spain by the Florida treaty of 1819, is beginning to engage, as it ought to do, the most serious attention of the Western people. The voluntary cession of this extensive, beautiful, and fertile region, by which the valley of the Mississippi was dismembered, two of its noblest rivers surrendered, its territorial extent diminished above two hundred thousand square miles; a foreign power brought within the natural boundaries of the United States, and placed upon the banks of the Arkansas and Red River, with a right of navigation to and from the sea, was certainly the most wonderful sacrifice of national interest which the annals of unconquered countries have ever exhibited. It was made in favor of Ferdinand the Seventh, king of Spain; a monarch who neither from personal qualities, good intentions, or just or generous actions, was entitled to any benevolence from the United States.—The cession was made to this king, and for the benefit of himself and his heirs, though happily in the progress of human affairs, it specially devolved upon the new born republic of Mexico. Such a sacrifice of territories and of rivers, so deeply and vitally injurious to the United States, and so little desirable to its present possessor,—who seems to omit no opportunity to grant away,—would be incomprehensible and unaccountable, without a knowledge of the diplomatic correspondence which led to the cession, and a recollection of the views and policy of the American Secretary of State, under whose auspices the sacrifice was consummated. The reading of this correspondence and a recollection of the policy and views of Mr. Adams, unveils the mystery of this stupendous sacrifice, and establishes the truth of the otherwise incredible fact, that this cession of the United States territory, was made to the king of Spain from hostile feelings to the independence of Mexico, through subserviency to the Spanish king. and to aid him in preserving his dominion over the Mexicans, by cutting them off, and keeping them at a vast distance, from the republican population of the United States. The correspondence itself proves this, and circumstantial and persuasive evidence, drawn from the known character and policy of the American Secretary, the time and place of his negotiation, his political associates, and their views and operations at the same time, taken in conjunction with the useless magnitude of the sacrifice, authorizes the belief and forces the conviction, that hostility to the growing West, and the slave holding South, was a subsidiary and powerful motive for curtailing and abridging the territorial extent of Louisiana, and, in that abridgment, forestalling and preventing the existence of five or six slave holding states in the South and West quarters of the Union. These, Messrs. Editors, may appear to be bold assertions; but they are not more bold than true, nor more true than can be proved. The correspondence itself, communicated by President Monroe to Congress, and printed by its order, will prove in direct terms, and in multiplied passages, the whole charge of hostility to Mexican independence, and numerous facts of general notoriety, will furnish the persuasive evidence and violent presumptions, which authorize the belief of all that is asserted as to the South and West.

With respect to the individual who was the author of this sacrifice, no animadversion upon him is intended or contemplated. He is no longer an object of political attack. He is done, and done forever, with public affairs. He belongs to the class of actors who have done acting,—who have left the stage,—and whose feelings should be respected. Of course this essay is not against *him*, but against his *work*; it seeks to *undo, not his character, but a piece of his work*, and no reference to his acts or motives shall be further made than shall be necessary to shew that this *piece of work ought to be undone;* that the present boundary line between the United States and Mexico, was conceived and designed by Mr. Adams, in a spirit of hostility to Mexican independence, and to the south west quarter of the Union; that the permanent continuance of this line is fraught with mischief to both parties; and that the future peace and harmony of both require this boundary to be abandoned and another to be established by an amicable agreement, which shall conform to the localities of the country, be adapted to the convenience of each, and give to neither a position and a foothold within the natural boundaries and upon the banks of the great rivers of the other.

To prove and demonstrate these important positions, I shall have recourse to copious and multiplied extracts from the diplomatic correspondence of our minister in Spain, which, although communicated to Congress without the instructions which warranted them, will still be sufficient to shew that the idea of this cession of territory originated with the American negotiators; that it was first mentioned by them to the Spanish Secretary of State and pressed upon the acceptance of the Spanish ministry, as a means of forming a DESERT between the United States and Mexico, keeping their inhabitants apart, preventing the communication of republican ideas from one to the other, and thereby contributing more effectually than any *guarantee* of possessions could do, to preserve the Spanish dominion over the Mexican territory. Mr George W. Erving, a gentleman of the N. East, was at that time United States minister in Spain, and these overtures were communicated by him to the Spanish Secretary; but that he had instructions to warrant all the offers that he made, is sufficiently proved by the known fact that Mr. Erving was neither recalled nor censured for making unauthorized proposals, and that upon the failure of the negotiation at Madrid, it was transferred to Washington City, carried on by Mr. Adams with Don Louis de Onis in person, and that the offer of the DESERT was not only renewed by Mr. Adams, but to much greater extent than by Mr. Erving, and actually established and agreed to upon Mr. Adams's proposition.

The correspondence between the negotiator at Madrid as communicated to Congress, opens abruptly, with a letter from Mr. Erving to Don Pizarro, dated Madrid, July 3d, 1811. The second paragraph is in these words:

"The only security which occurs to me as possible to be stipulated under present circumstances, is that of thirty leagues desert, which I mentioned in my two last conversations, and in fact this kind of material security in transactions between two great nations ought, according to my apprehension, always to have the preference over other kind of stipulations, for though such stipulations should be most religiously observed, even in the extreme cases wherein, by the universal practice of nations, they are deviated from, or altogether dispensed with, yet in the still greater extremity of war, they cease to be binding, of course, and cannot be renewed but after the war, and then the inducement to renew them may have ceased; whereas, the material security of which I speak, always remains. War does not cultivate deserts, but it makes them; however, these and other important considerations belonging to the subject will be duly deliberated on by his Majesty's government. I can only say, that if my suggestion should be adopted, I shall be ready to put into form," &c.

To understand what is meant by the word "*security*," to be found in a *desert* of thirty leagues between the settlements of Louisiana and New Mexico, it is necessary to remember, that at the period of this proposition, all South America and Mexico were in a state of revolution, and making efforts to burst the bonds which bound them to Old Spain. In Mexico, these efforts had commenced in 1801, and various expeditions from Louisiana, under *Toledo, Ross, Long, &c.*, had entered the *Internal Province* and repeatedly hoisted the standard of independence. It was then from the Lower Mississippi that danger to Mexico was apprehended, and the most strenuous efforts of Spanish policy was directed to avoid it. *A guarantee of possession*—the security most common and best known among the crowned heads of Europe, was the one thought of by the Spanish ministers, and for this they were willing to cede Florida to the U. States; but as this was a step which no American minister could venture upon—as universal execration would have overwhelmed any Secretary of State, or minister of the United States, who should have guaranteed Mexico to Ferdinand the Seventh, and his successors, when she was struggling for her independence and on the point of achieving it,—a different mode of action, another form of guarantee, a security of a new kind had to be adopted, by those who were willing to assure the Spanish dominion over Mexico, but dared not do it by an open and palpable act. Hence the idea of the *desert*, as a substitute to the *guarantee*.

On the 19th of July, the Spanish Secretary of State makes the following answer to Mr. Erving's proposal:

"You are pleased to point out in your note, as a mode of settling the question of boundaries more certain than that of any guarantee, the establishment of a desert of thirty leagues between the frontier of Louisiana and that of the Spanish possessions. Although his Majesty has a due respect for the good faith and strict punctuality of the American government yet he does not perceive any security preferable to the guarantee; nor that there would be any difficulty in connecting the one with the other; and with a view to avoid disagreements on the frontiers, in stipulating the establishment of such a desert, provided both governments could agree on the requisite measures for preventing this intermediary desert from being converted into a rallying point for adventurers and banditti where they might exercise their pernicious activity in disturbing the peace of his majesty's dominions, as well as those of the United States. * * But the principal difficulty still subsists, namely; that although the establishment of this desert might be considered expedient, yet we may not agree on the exact line of division, keeping in view the rights of each party to the territory west of the Mississippi, and to that which ought to afford to his Majesty in that quarter an equivalent for the two Floridas, which are proposed to be ceded to the United States in consideration of such equivalent. If I rightly comprehend your verbal communications relative to the establishment of this intermediary desert, I persuade myself that the understanding is, that the 30 leagues intended to be comprehended in it, will be fixed to the eastward of the Bay of San Bernard."

To this Mr. Erving replies, under date of the 24th of July.

"Referring to a suggestion made in my last note, as well as in our two previous conferences, respecting a desert of 30 leagues between the confines of Louisiana and the Spanish possessions, as a better security than a guarantee, your excellency is pleased to inform me, that though his majesty thinks that no security is better than a guarantee, yet he has no objection that one should be added to the other, and though the principal difficulty remains, that is to say, where the desert shall be established, your excellency invites me to put my suggestions in the shape of a formal proposal. I beg leave to remind your excellency that in my note of the 9th, I have said that this plan of a desert is the only kind of security which occurs to me. It was not then my intention, nor can it be now, to add to this any other kind of security; nor was it my intention to offer this, but upon the supposition that his majesty's government would consent to the *Colorado* as the western limit of Louisiana." * * * "My government will never consent to give any guarantee to his majesty of any part of his possessions; but I will undertake on its part to stipulate, that a desert shall be placed between his possessions and those of the U. States."

"The line of the *Colorado* appeared to be objectionable to his majesty's government, without a guarantee, such as is impossible for the U. S to give. I proposed to substitute for it what I consider as better for Spain—a barrier between its possessions and those of the U. S. I now propose, then, that the desert which is to form this barrier, be of 30 leagues breadth—that is, 15 leagues on the right bank, and 15 leagues on the left bank, of the *Colorado*, and extending in length from the mouth of that river as high up towards its source as the 32d degree of latitude. If Spain should not consider it necessary that the desert should be as broad as 30 leagues, she may diminish it on her own side of that river, as much as she may judge fit. Within the desert, no person shall be admitted to settle or establish themselves, and each party may establish military posts, on its own portion of the desert, for the purpose of keeping off intruders or settlers of any kind."

This letter of Mr. Erving was the last of the negotiation at Madrid. Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, became seized at this time with the desire to conclude the Florida treaty himself, and in consequence the negotiations were transferred from Madrid to Washington, and carried on directly between the Secretary of State and the resident Spanish minister, Don Louis de Onis. After two or three preliminary notes, the position and breadth of the desert still being the main point, Mr. Adams, on the 6th day of February, 1819, delivered his proposition in a formal article, as follows:

Project of an article describing the Western Boundary, communicated to Don Louis de Onis, by the Secretary of State, 6th February 1819.

"It is agreed that the western boundary between the United States and the territories of Spain, shall be as follows:—Beginning at the mouth of the river Sabine, on the Gulf of Mexico; following the course of said river to the 32d degree of north latitude; the eastern bank and all the islands in the river to belong to the U. S., and the western bank to Spain; thence due north to the northernmost part of the 32d degree of latitude, and until it strike the *Rio Roxo*, or Red River; thence, following the course of said River to the northernmost point of the bend between longitude 101 and 102, by the shortest line to the southernmost point of the bend of the river Arkansas, between the same degrees of longitude, 101 and 102; thence, following the course of the river Arkansas to its source, in latitude 41 north; thence, following the same parallel of latitude, 41, to the sea. And it is further agreed, that no Spanish settlement shall be made on any part of the said Red or Arkansas rivers, nor on any waters flowing into the same, nor on any east of the chain of Snowy Mountains between the latitudes 31 and 41 inclusively; and that the navigation of said rivers belongs exclusively to the U. S forever."

The first thing which strikes the imagination at reading the proposition of Mr. Adams, is the wonderful and almost immeasurable distance between the state of the negotiation as it *ended* at Madrid, and *opened* at Washington—between the *little* which Don Pizarro *asked* there, and the *much* which Mr. Adams *offered* here. Mr. Erving offered a desert of ninety miles wide, half on one side of the *Colorado*, and half on the other; he proposed it to be two hundred and ten miles in length, that is to say, from the mouth of the Colorado, in latitude 29, to latitude 32, on the same river, giving to the desert an area of two thousand square miles. The Colorado is more than half way between the Red River and the Rio del Norte, and is still separated from the waters of the Red River, and the valley of the Mississippi, by the intermediate streams the *Brassos del Dios*, the Trinity and the Sabine. With this length and breadth, *Don Pizarro* was contented, but objected to the locality on the *Colorado*, and required the desert to be to the east of the San Bernard. The San Bernard is west of the Trinity, one hundred miles; it is about two hundred miles west of the Sabine, so that if Mr. Erving had agreed to place the desert where Don Pizarro wished it to be, it still would have been far beyond all the waters of the Red River, entirely beyond the valley of the Mississippi, and on the ground to which Spain had some color of claim as well as ourselves. Mr. Adams offers a desert of eleven degrees of latitude in width, from 31 to 41 degrees, about seven hundred and eighty miles on a straight line, and upwards of 200 miles in length on its eastern border, following the Sabine from its mouth to its head, thence to the Red river, thence up the Red river to the 100th degree of longitude, thence north to the Arkansas, thence up the Arkansas to its source in the Rocky Mountains; in its greatest breadth from the mouth of the Rio del Norte to the Sabine, 900 miles; its medium breadth about 500 miles, and presenting an area of about 200,000 square miles, the greatest part of it taken out of the valley of the Mississippi, upon the waters of the Red river and Arkansas, not only within the acknowledged limits, but within the natural boundaries of the U. States!

Such an offer was too tempting to be further discussed, or even subjected to the casualties of delay. The delay of a few days might hazard it; so Don Onis, who was then sick in bed, and unable to attend to any business himself, employed the *Baron Hyde de Neuville*, the French Ambassador at Washington, to close the negotiations for him. He did so, but not without obtaining from the ready compliance of Mr Adams, two alterations to the further prejudice of the U. States; first, that the Spaniards should be allowed the privilege of navigating the Red River and the Arkansas to their mouths in the Mississippi, and the Mississippi and Sabine to their mouths in the sea; secondly, that the desert should extend to the head of the Arkansas in latitude 42 instead of 41—making it one degree, or nearly 70 miles, longer than Mr. Adams had at first proposed. Thus modified, the article was agreed to, all the terms of the treaty were immediately adjusted, and the treaty signed by Mr. Adams on the part of the U. S., and by Don Onis on the part of Spain.

Upon this narrative of facts, supported by precise quotations from authentic documents, I rest the argument, that the present boundary line between the U. States and Mexico, was projected and established from hostile motives to Mexican independence, thro' subserviency to Spain, and to aid her in preserving her dominion over that superb country, by interposing a vast wilderness to shut out the lights of republicanism, which might otherwise break into that benighted region, from the approximation of American settlements to the west of the Mississippi. All this was bad enough, but another and a darker view of the transaction remains to be taken. It was not enough to injure Mexico, but the same opportunity must be taken to injure the West and the South. Of this the proof is not like the other, under the hands and signatures of the parties, but the *time*, the *place*, the *negotiator*, his *associates*, their *occupation* at the time, and the useless *magnitude* of the *desert*, so far beyond what Don Pizarro had asked for at Madrid, and its *position* within the valley of the Mississippi, lead irresistibly to the conclusion that a desire to diminish the extent of the west, and in that diminution to prevent the growth of four or five slave holding states, was a subsidiary and powerful motive in conducting Mr. Adams to make such an extraordinary cession. This is an inference, but is it an inference resulting naturally and irresistibly from the premises. The *time* of this cession was the winter of 1818-19, when the Missouri question was in full heat, and all the Eastern States were clamorous for preventing the spread of slavery beyond the Mississippi; the *place* was Washington city, where these restrictionists were then assembled from all quarters of the Union; the *negotiator* was Mr. John Q. Adams, their political and personal friend; his *associates* were the enemies of the acquisition of Louisiana, one of whom (Mr. Otis) then declared, that he wished it separated from the rest of the Union by a lake as impassable as the burning one which divides Heaven from Hell; and another of them (Mr. R. King) expressed his wish, that it might forever remain the haunt and harbor of tigers; the *occupation* of these associates at that time was to establish the latitude of 36 30, as the line *north* of which slavery should not be admitted; and the treaty having ceded nearly the whole of Louisiana *south* of that line to the King of Spain,—to remain a desert,—the whole object of the restrictionists was then accomplished. Slavery was excluded from Louisiana, *north* of a certain line by *compromise*, south of it by a surrender of the territory to a foreign power; the small area comprehended in Missouri, Arkansas and the Western half of Louisiana only excepted.

But it is no part of the intention of this paper to dwell upon the *motives* of Mr. Adams in making this cession. He is now thrown from the political stage, never more to mount upon it. What is personal to him can have no place in an essay intended to enlighten the people upon the secret history and hidden springs of the most stupendous national sacrifice which the history of nations records; but in such an essay, intended to give information, not to inflict animadversion, designed to show the necessity of undoing what has been done,—getting back what has been thrown away,—it comes within the legitimate scope of the argument to show that the act sought to be undone, was done through hostility to the parties whom it most concerns; and that it was intended to be what it actually is, a measure essentially injurious to both of them. Thus far I go and no further. The evil *intention* is now shewn; the evil *consequences* will be next attended to; but as this essay has run out to a sufficient length for one paper, I shall reserve, for the next number, the facts and reasons which will shew that the present boundary line between the U. States and Mexico, is injurious to both of them; that its continuance will be fraught with disastrous consequences to them both; that it ought to be abandoned at once, and a new line established, to be agreed upon in the spirit of friendship and good neighborhood, adapted to the localities of the country, and to the convenience of the two republics. AMERICANUS.

St. Louis, July 2d, 1829.

A good hit from Noah.—From a number of *Definitions* by 'A Correspondent,' we select the following:

WOMAN—*Double you, O man!*

This definition is founded upon the simple fact.

Clinical Operation.—Herr Cline's benefit took place recently at New York, when he performed his astonishing fete on the Rope, by ascending with a wheelbarrow, a distance of 250 feet. The perpendicular altitude, overcome in the ascent, was 50 feet.

TO RAISE GRAPES WITHOUT SEED.

Smithfield, Va. Sept. 6, 1829.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.—I have been a constant reader of your paper for many years; though having no use for it, not being an agriculturist, I have never taken it myself. I have never noticed in your book any thing said about the grape we get from Smyrna, so much used by the confectioners, without seed. I have often wondered how those grapes were propagated.

Reading Anacharsis' travels through Greece, I came to the following note:—

"To obtain grapes without seed,—take a vine shoot and cut it lightly in the part which is to be set in the ground, take out the pith from this part, unite the two sides separated by the incision, cover them with wet paper, and plant it in the earth.

"The experiment may succeed better if the lower part thus prepared be inserted in an onion before it is planted.

"Should you wish to restore a vine to youth that is nearly dead, remove the earth on one side, pick and clean the roots, applying to them different kinds of manure."

Should this information be considered worth publishing you may do so.

ONE OF YOUR ADMIRERS.

A writer in Harford County, Maryland, speaking of the bilious disease which so generally prevails, at this season of the year, throughout a large portion of the country, gives the following as his view of the cause of the disease, and of the means of guarding against it. The preventive which he prescribes, if not efficacious, is at least easy and harmless:

"The writer believes the real cause (of the disease) to be one over which we have the power of a very extensive control; he conceives that it consists exclusively in the alteration between heat and moisture—in the transition from a hot mid-day to a cool damp night, followed by a foggy morning. This state of the weather continued, will, he is persuaded, in a shorter or longer time, produce Bilious Fever, in most human bodies subject to its influence. If this simple and natural cause be the true one, the remedy is obvious; it offers itself to every one's perception, and comes within the power of most people's adoption, and consists of this general rule: Avoid, as much as convenient, being overheated in the day, and as much as possible being chilled by the dampness of the evening and night. The skin that is weakened by relaxation under a hot sun every day, and that is constringed by cool damp air every night, will not long perform its function. As the sun goes down, shut your doors and windows; sleep in closed rooms filled with the dry air of the day.—This may be unpleasant to some robust persons who are fond of coolness; but these the writer would remind, that the heat of the enclosed chamber is less oppressive than the heat of a destroying fever. In situations where this disease is peculiarly apprehended, or at times of unusual dampness, dry the air of your houses in the evening, by light fires of chips or shavings, and by the same means, keep out the fogs, when you open your doors in the morning The writer is persuaded that those families who will properly use this precaution, will have much less occasion to trouble their doctor."

[We cannot agree that the above remedy is either easy or harmless, much less efficacious. It stands to reason, we think, that a confined, hot, and impure atmosphere, such as must exist in a bed room to which no fresh air is admitted, must be unwholesome. That it is uncomfortable, will not be denied.]

Prosecution Society.—The Savannah Georgian states, that a number of the citizens of Columbia county, Georgia, have formed an association, under the name of "The Columbia Moral Prosecuting Society," for the purpose of using extraordinary vigilance in prosecuting all persons guilty of violating the laws against gaming, illicit traffic with slaves, and the profanation of the Sabbath. One of their rules forbids the members to support any person for office, who is known to violate the law in playing, either publicly or privately, at any game prohibited.

Theatrical.—Cooper and Wood, after performing Charles and Joseph Surface, sat down to supper in an eating house near the theatre. Two critics entered the adjoining box. "Did you ever," said Dangle, "see any thing as bad as Wood's Joseph?" Cooper laughed, and Wood tried to do the same. "Yes," replied Sneer, "Cooper's Charles was ten times worse." It was now Wood's turn and he made the most of it. This happened years ago. Now, even those, who in tragedy feast on rant, fustian and bombast, are forced to confess that Wood's Joseph is one of the most perfect personations of our stage.

Phil. Chronicle.

A convenient Cat.—A short time ago, a poor Irishman applied at the Churchwarden's Office, Manchester, for relief; and upon some doubt being expressed, as to whether he was a proper object for parochial charity, he enforced his suit with much earnestness:—'Och! your Honor,' said he, 'shure I'd be starved to death long since but for my cat!' 'But for what?' asked his astonished interrogator. 'My cat,' rejoined the Irishman. 'Your cat!—how so?' 'Shure, your Honor, I sold her eleven times over for sixpence a time, and she was always at home again before I'd get there *meself*.'

Blanks for sale.

FOREIGN.

Charleston, Sept. 22.

FROM FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

By the ship Samuel Robertson, Capt. Choate, arrived yesterday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 14th August, we received our files of papers to the 9th ult. and have been politely favored by a commercial friend with a file of the *Constitutionnel*, and a Havre Price Current of the 10th.

The Ship Majestic, Capt. Page, arrived yesterday, sailed from Liverpool on the 12th August. By her we received numerous files of English papers and periodicals to day of her sailing, and London Shipping Lists to the 11th August.

Reported Death of the Emperor of Russia.—A postcript to a letter, received in this city, dated Havre August 11th, says—"We have just received the news of the DEATH OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS! This may occasion great political changes."

French papers of the 9th of August, contain the ordinances of the King, appointing the following Ministers of France:

Prince Polignac, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, vice Count Portalis.

M. Caurvoisier, of Justice, vice Bourdeau.

Count Bourmont, of War, vice Viscount Caux.

Admiral Count De Rigny, of the Navy, vice M. Hyde de Neuville.

Count Bourdannaye, of Interior, vice Viscount Martignac.

Baron Montbel, of Ecclesiastical Affairs and public Instruction.

Count Chabrol de Cronsol, of Finance, vice Count Roy.

The Count De Portalis, the Viscount De Caux, and Baron Hyde de Neuville, are named Ministers of State, and members of the Privy Council.

Count Portalis is named First President of the Court of Cassation; in the room of Baron Pausu deceased.

The Ex-Ministers resigned with one accord. Mr. Martignac would have been retained in office, but his refusal was peremtory. The *Messager des Chambres*, with its editor, pass into the opposition; the *Gazette* and *la Quotidienne*, will be the journals of the new Ministry.

The war between Russia and Turkey, notwithstanding the rumors of negociations for Peace, appears to be pushed with spirit by the Russian General-in-Chief; and to repel him, orders have been sent, from Constantinople to the provinces, calling upon all the faithful who are able to bear arms, to repair immediately to the army.

It was currently reported in Constantinople on the 13th of July, that in case the Russians should advance to Adrianople, a part of the English fleet would pass the Dardanelles to protect the Capital. This report was announced with great confidence.

A letter dated Constantinople July 14, says, that it is generally believed at Odessa, that Count Diebitsch is marching against Bourgas, and that Admiral Greig takes on board 15,000 men at Varna, to land between Bourgas and Sizeboli, by which means the Turks will be threatened both in flank and rear, and perhaps be obliged to retreat to Adrianople.

Letters from Constantinople to the 13th July state, that at the above date the Sultan had not taken his departure. It was known there that the Russian army was on the road to Karnabat, and that Eski Stamboul was being fortified by the Russians.

Accounts from Bucharest, of 14th July, represent the Russian army as marching on Adrianople.

The Prussian *State Gazette*, of August 2d states, that the resistance offered to the Russians crossing the Balkan, in the actions of the 17th, 18th and 19th July, cost the Turks 10 cannon, 14 standards, nearly 400 prisoners, and a great number killed.

According to the *Aviso* of Toulon, 80 vessels of the French navy are about to be dismantled.

The Duchess of Cumberland, accompanied by a numerous suite, had arrived at Brussels, on her way to England.

The two Russian sloops of war that recently arrived at Havre from a voyage round the world, which occupied three years and a half, sailed from that port on the 2d ult. for St. Petersburgh. The vessels fired a salute of nine guns, which was answered by the battery of the Tower.

The *Augsburg Gazette* on the authority of letters from Ancona, confirms the rumour of the Greek steamboat *Perseverance* having been sunk by an English ship in the Gulf of Polo.

Charleston, Sept. 26.

From Havana.—By the schr. Alpha, Capt. Andrews, arrived yesterday morning, we received the Havana *Noticioso Mercantile*, of the 16th inst. It contains no news.

We learn, verbally, that a vessel arrived at Havana on the 13th inst. in six days passage from Tampico, reported that a body of Mexicans, in ambush, had surprised a portion of the Spanish Troops, who had left their camp in search of water, and that the fire of the Mexicans was so deadly that the Spaniards lost 700 men; but not being able to distinguish the Mexicans through the bushes, the Spaniards made precipitate retreat.

The following article is given in the *Noticioso Mercantile* of the 15th, which it will be perceived differs very materially from the above report. The Havana editor, however, qualifies his statement by declining to vouch for its truth.

"The news circulates here, that Brigadier Isidro Barradas has given battle to 4000 Mexicans, the result has proved very glorious to the Spanish arms, and we have taken possession of Almira. The loss of the enemy has been ascertained to have amounted to 500 men. Our troops are in good condition, and are full of enthusiasm. It is to be hoped that by their discipline and subordination, they will obtain very great advantages. We do not intend to be positive, as regards the truth of this news, though it may be probable, for it is announced by several letters. However we believe more positive facts are wanted to confirm the same."

ATTEMPT TO EXPEL MR. POINSETT FROM MEXICO!

By last evening's mail, we received an extra, dated "*Office of the Bee, New Orleans, Sept.* 3," in which we find the extraordinary article which follows:—

"*Mexico, August* 8.

This day has been rejected in the House of Representatives, by a majority of twenty-three votes against nineteen, the proposition relative to excite the Government to EXPEL Mr. POINSETT from the Republic. Will it be of more interest, the presence of this man, than the harmony between the Mexicans, who is an object for which an extraordinary session has been convocated? Washington! rise from thy tomb—rise and present to the *twenty-three* of the opposition, thy maxims written near these: *how ominious is foreign influence to every free system, particulary "the republican."*

(El Sol.)

France and Hayti.—The "Courrier des Etats Unis," of the 19th instant, contains the interesting news of the final ratification of the French and Haytien Treaty; the full acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti, and the establishment of commercial intercourse between the two nations, upon the principle of *perfect reciprocity*.

We are sorry to announce the death of Sir Henry Chamberlain, formerly Consul at Rio, who had been appointed Consul at Lisbon. The cause of his death was a mortification which ensued after an operation upon a corn which had been cut too deeply; the toe was amputated, but too late to save the unfortunate gentleman's life.—*Lon Cour. Aug.* 4.

A Letter, of late date, from an Architect in London, states that most of the great public works in London are proceeding rapidly to a conclusion, the Thames Tunnel alone standing still for the want of funds, which it is hoped Parliament will supply at the next session. London Bridge and the new Palace are fast advancing, and, with other new buildings, squares, &c form great alterations and improvememts in that great city.—*Nat. Int.*

Portugal.—"The Inquisition is to be revived; the decree for its re-establishment has already been presented for the approval of Don Miguel. It is the work of Conde Basta. He had written a circular to all the Chapters of the Cathedral, enjoining them to petition to Government for such a step. It was a manœuvre similar to the circular he addressed to the several municipalities of the kingdom previous to Don Miguel's usurpation of the Crown. Some say that the principal will be situated in the suburbs of Lamego, and the Junta of the Administration of the Wine Company at Oporto is ordered to superintend the building of the prison. Considering the present influence of British Councils in Don Miguel's Cabinet, the more moderate Miguelites themselves are astonished that so extraordinary a measure should take place under the auspices and sanction of the British Ministry—particularly as by existing Treaties between Portugal (vide Treaty of 1810) and Great Britain, the Inquisition in the dominions of Portugal was abolished."

Private Letter.

Close questioning.—The London Morning Journal asks whether the Duke of Wellington has any salary from Portugal to support his dignity as Marquis of Duro—from Spain as Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo—from Holland as Prince of Waterloo—from Austria, Prussia and Russia as Field Marshal in each of these dominions—and adds, that answers to these questions will account for many of the wonders of the present day. The insinuation is ungenerous. Wellington is not the man to sacrifice his integrity for money.

Marriage.—The following picture is from a newspaper published seventy years ago: of course in the present age of moral and intellectual improvement, the picture is merely an historical curiosity,—"*nous ovons change tout cela:*"—If you see a man and a woman, with little or no occasion often finding fault, and correcting one another in company, you may be sure they are man and wife. If you see a gentleman and a lady in the same coach, in profound silence, the one looking at one side, the other at the other side, never imagine they mean any harm to each other—they are already honestly married. If you see a lady accidentally let fall her glove or handkerchief, and a gentleman that is next to her kindly telling her of it, that she may take it up—man and wife. If you see a lady presenting a gentleman with something sidewise, at arm's length, with her head turned another way, speaking to him with a look and accent different from that she uses to others—it is her husband. If you see a man and a woman walking in the fields in a direct line, 20 yards distant from one another, the man strides over a style, and goes on *sans ceremonie*, you may swear they are man and wife without fear of perjury. If you see a lady whose beauty and carriage attract the eyes and engage the respect of all the company except a certain gentleman who speaks of her in rough accent, it is her husband, who married her for love, but now slights her. If you see a gentleman that is courteous, obliging and good natured to every body except a certain female who lives under the same roof with him, to whom he is unreasonably cross and ill-natured—it is his wife. If you see a male and female continually jarring, checking, and thwarting each other, yet under the kindest appellations imaginable, as my dear, &c.—man and wife.

London British Chronicle, May 1, 1761.

South Sea Expedition—The New Bedford Mercury says, that J. N. Reynolds, Esq., and Captain Palmer, have been in our place for the past week, preparing one of the finest vessels ever built in this or any other port for the expedition. Captain Palmer has already, we learn, shipped part of the crew, prepared boats of the best construction, and obtained other articles for the voyage. The brig will leave here in a few days for New York, where she will receive on board the remainder of her outfit, previous to her departure for the South Seas. We have heard Captain P. spoken of as among the most intelligent, enterprising, and successful South Sea navigators, and possessing much practical knowledge of those Seas. Of Mr. Reynold's scientific skill and enthusiastic devotion to the cause of discovery, the public have long been apprised. We are pleased that the enterprize has met with co-operation in New Bedford. Of the number of vessels to be employed in the expedition, and the precise time of sailing, we have not been informed.—*Boston D. Adv.*

From the Buffalo Journal.

Niagara Falls.—Matters are in train, by a company of gentlemen in Canada and in this town for a singular and complicated exhibition at the Falls, on the 6th of October, the particulars of which have been furnished us by a gentleman concerned.

There exists a fissure in the rock, at the very brink of the fall, one hundred feet in depth, and about 10 inches in width, at top. This is to be charged with powder, and the explosion is expected to disengage a mass of *ten millions of tons weight*, which will thus be hurled into the yawning abyss below! To succeed this *earthquake*, a leap from Goat Island, by Mr. Samuel Patch has been bespoken.—Mr. Patch, so famed for his daring leaps at Passaick Falls, New Jersey, and elsewhere, has been written to, and an offer made him which he will doubtless accept. To lessen the chances of disappointment, however, in case this leap should not be made, the schooner Superior, which has been purchased for the purpose, will be committed to the stream, to follow her predecessor, the "Michigan." As this vessel, though nearly as large as the "Michigan," does not draw so much water, by several feet, there is little doubt that she will, under the direction of Capt. Weissoon, of Whippewa, who assisted in conducting her predecessor, reach the brink of the fall uninjured—in which case her descent would be most splendid and imposing.

From an acquaintance with the gentlemen associated upon this occasion, we feel warranted in saying, that every exertion will be made to impart interest to the novel exhibition, as well as to ensure personal safety to the spectators. Much inconvenience was experienced by the company assembled at the descent of the "Michigan" for want of proper accommodation; but the arrangements, upon this occasion, it is believed, will be so extensive as to avoid every evil of that kind.

As the Welland Canal is nearly completed, a correspondence will be immediately opened, with the proper authorities for arrangements to pass the first vessel on that or the succeeding day, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, should the state of the work permit. Such an exhibition would equally attract the lovers of science and the more humble devotees of simple curiosity.

Galena, (Fever River) Aug. 2.

"This country, and the business of this place is completely prostrated by the great, sudden, and unexpected fall of lead. It now sells at 1½ to 1¾ cents per lb. Galena is almost deserted. The still waters of Fever River are at present but seldom disturbed by the crafts of commerce. A complete revolution has taken place, but many are, however, obliged to stay in hopes of better times."

Muslin.—Mr. Faulkner, a weaver from Scotland, has introduced, at Pawtucket, the weaving of figured Muslins, by power looms, whereas it is done in Europe, exclusively by hand looms. The figures can be changed at pleasure—and any lady can have any pattern she may order. Mr. F. says the goods can be made as cheap as in Europe, and conceives they may be afforded as low as shirtings. The looms are not costly, are free for inspection, and he is willing to furnish them to manufacturers for a small compensation. The same principles, as in these looms, can be applied to scarf and fancy weaving.

Amends for a broken heart.—In a suit for breach of promise of marriage, at the circuit sitting in this city, on Thursday, a verdict of *five hundred dollars* was rendered for the female plaintiff. The plaintiff is near 40 years old; the defendant a little over 20.

Albany Dai. Adv.

Cheaper yet.—The North River Steamboat line will convey people to Albany at 50 cents a head, as may be seen by the following

Notice.—The proprietors of the North River line regret, that, in order to put the North America and Albany more upon an equality, (as it respects price) with the boats of the other lines, they are compelled to reduce the fare to Albany to *half a dollar*, meals extra. This argument will enable those who may choose to breakfast or dine on board to do so, without being subjected to the pressure of a crowd.

The editor of the Alexandria Gazette, says with much solemnity, that "no man could ever accuse *him* (Henry Clay,) of eating his own words."—Eat his own words! quotha! Harry is not the man to eat such *soup meagre*. Look at the famine in "old Kentuck"—mortality among the pigs and turkey buzzards. He knows something better to eat than words.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Augusta, Geo. Sept. 24.

Fire.—We have again to record an extensive destruction of property, in our recently unfortunate City. About 20 minutes after 3 o'clock this morning, our citizens were aroused by the appalling cry of fire! It was discovered to be at the double tenement building on Broad Street, immediately above the City Hall, in the occupancy of John Guimarin and Dr. Robertson, which was soon enveloped with the destructive element. All attempts to suppress the flames were discovered to be in vain, and the fate of the adjoining buildings was certain. The fire progressed up Broad Street till it reached Spencer's corner,—thence along Washington Street till it reached the large dwelling of our worthy fellow citizen, Wm. Micou, Esq., which was burnt. Below, it soon communicated to the City Hotel, and down Broad Street, to the Brick Building owned by John Phinizy, Esq. which was several times on fire, but finally saved.

Every house, from Mr. Micou's, on Washington Street, to Mr. Phinizy's, on Broad Street, is burnt.

The following we believe to be a correct list of the names, and the occupations of the persons who inhabited the buildings burnt—viz. on Broad Street, John Guimarin, silver smith; Dr. Robertson; Edward Couch, grocer; Musgrove & Warren, City Hotel; Wm. Robertson, merchant; James Leverich, druggist; C. Prouty, gun smith; W. A. Mitchell, grocer; Moses Roff, shoe merchant; —— Hood, tailor; Hall & Hardin, dry goods and groceries; Joseph Airy, dry goods; James Bones, crockery and glass ware; M. W. Warren, dry goods; Alex. Spencer, dry goods; and Wm. Bones, hardware and cutlery. On Washington street, several small buildings, occupied as dwellings, by John Smith and others, and the large dwelling of Mr. Micou. Besides back stores, kitchens, &c.

Every thing was perfectly dry, our city having been without rain since the 27th ult. The wind was quite still, and the fire raged for upwards of two hours.

What portion of the property destroyed was insured, we are not informed—a large quantity of goods was removed and saved. How the fire originated, we have not ascertained.

Courier.

Robbery of the Mail.—The condition of the mail bag from Savannah, which arrived here on Monday morning last, and other circumstances which have since transpired, leave no doubt that a robbery or theft has been committed. At the suggestion of the Post Master, who had promptly adopted such measures as it was hoped would lead to the detection of the delinquent, we refrained from mentioning the subject in our last. The plans of the Post Master having as yet been abortive, we now lay the facts before the public, so far as they are within our knowledge. On the arrival of the mail bag on Monday, a large hole, apparently torn, was discovered in it, and in taking out the letter bag, the seal was found broken and the usual letter packet for this city missing. The carrier was immediately interrogated, who declared his ignorance of the affair till that moment. He was, however, arrested, but from his fair character found bail without difficulty. The driver below this place has also been arrested, though we have heard no evidence against him, except perhaps that the mail bag was uninjured when placed in his charge. It is rumored that several sums of money have been lost by this depredation; it is certain that a packet containing nearly $700, directed to the house of Beers, Booth & St. John, is missing. They offer a reward of $100 for the recovery of the money. The Post Master of this city has offered a like reward for the detection and conviction of the thief; and we can but hope he may yet be brought to justice. It has not been ascertained that any thing was taken from the mail, except the packet for this city.

Augusta Courier.

We are informed that 64 bales of the new crop of Cotton, from the plantation of William Walker, Esq., of Putnam county, was sold yesterday at 9¼ cents—it was a superior lot. About 400 bales of the new crop have arrived, and the sales have been from 8 5-8 to 9 cents for the best. The river is very low, and freights have risen to $1 to $1 50 per bale.—*Augusta Courier.*

Charleston, Sept. 26.

We have been favored with the following letter from Statesburg, dated the 9th inst:—

"Knowing that you feel interested in hearing of the prospects of the Planters, I can state to you that I have not heard one say that they calculate on more than half a crop of Cotton. The crops of Corn are generally good, perhaps unusually so. Peas and Potatoes will be almost entirely lost. As to my own, I believe that I will make an abundant crop of Corn, although it was much injured by the drought; but my Cotton crop will be very light indeed. Owing to the dry weather when I first planted, my Cotton did not come up till a month later than usual—and then kept back till the rains set in the first of August, which were so excessive, that it caused it to throw off most of its pods and forms—it then grew on again for a time, and promised to be decidedly the best crop I ever made, but it has been so dry and cool since, that it has declined prematurely, and my prospects of a good crop are entirely destroyed. I have sixty acres more planted this year than I had the last, and better land, and I cannot yet think I will make as much as I did, by fifty bags. I have about forty bags in the house on which there has not a drop of rain fallen, and I hope that all my crop will be very superior, as I have already been over it near four times, and not much injury, of course, to be expected from rain. Owing to the excessive dry, dusty weather, I have not commenced ginning, but will as soon as it rains. I have frequently asked for your opinion about the prices this winter, &c., and whether it would not be advisable to hold back, as it is generally admitted the crop in the United States will be short this year."

We learn that a vessel just arrived at Alexandria from Liverpool, has brought a hundred and fifty persons, to be employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Nat. Int.

M. Levasseur's book, entitled *Lafayette in America*, giving an account of his late travels here, is advertised for sale in Paris.

Old Virginia has discovered a gold mine within her regions, and several of her newspapers boast of a "gold region." We are very sorry to hear it. If North Carolina does not manage well, her "gold region" will put her into a galloping consumption. Virginia in her salt springs has wealth enough—far beyond gold dust.—*N. Y. Com.*

WARNING TO DRUNKEN FATHERS.

Montgomery County, Md. Sept. 16, 1829.

Yesterday morning, the dead body of G. B. a fourteen years of age, and son of J. B. was found in a gulley near his father's residence, who lives near Snell's Bridge, in Montgomery county, Maryland. The circumstances attending the death of this unfortunate are these: his father had given himself over to drinking and intoxication for the three last days previous to his son's body being found: and on the evening before last (Monday) sent his son to procure more whiskey, who returned with it to his father about dark—he, himself, for the first time, then in an intoxicated state—and in this state left his father's house to go to an Uncle's of his, one mile off. On being discovered, yesterday morning, that he had not been to his uncle's, search was immediately made for him, when he was found as above stated, forty yards from the path in which he should have gone—in which unfortunate place he was carried by the devil and the state which he was in. The gulley in which he was found was about six feet deep, and some circumstances justify the conjecture that the unfortunate youth pitched into it head foremost, upon a stone of white flint, which must have occasioned almost instant death.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor—Having examined with some care, the principle of Mr. [illegible]'s Patent Carriage, and its advantages, permit me to offer a few remarks for a corner of your paper.

The difficulty of transportation in this and other countries has been often regretted, and many ways tried to overcome the difficulty, some of which have succeeded, particularly the canal and rail roads; but these methods are attended with so great an expense that they will not answer a common purpose. The situation of this country demands some cheap and speedy method of transportation, in order to connect the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interest together, and particularly in saving time in the transportation of the mail.

That this difficulty of transportation would be in a great measure obviated by the use of the Double Axletree Safety Carriage with broad felloes to the wheels, appears very apparent—the expense of making good roads for them to travel on being but small in the first place, and a small sum will always keep the road in good order; and this carriage appears to be particularly adapted to this part of the country, being a level and sandy country generally. That the same power applied to a carriage of this kind will do more work than in carriages on the common principle, is certain. That it is well adapted for carrying the mail, may be known from the velocity with which it is well calculated to move, as the quicker it moves the easier it moves. Roads calculated for these carriages possess very great advantages over rail roads in this particular: carriages of any kind can move on them and come in and turn out at any place they may wish. That the expense of graduating the road will not be great, the chief expense being to cut down the trees, and build bridges over rivers and creeks, and level hills that are very steep to a certain ascent. The road after being travelled over by this carriage a while, will be as hard and firm as a footh path generally is on the same kind of ground.

There is a great resemblance between the graduated road and large carriage and the rail road and carriage, or that they have a proportional effect in the power required of drawing alike. A carriage on a graduated road, having wheels 12 feet over and an obstruction of one inch in height before it, and a carriage on a rail way with a wheel three feet over and an obstruction of one-fourth of an inch before it, both having loads alike, will require an equal power to raise the wheels over the obstruction.

Thus it may be seen, that to have transportation made easy to all parts of the country, it is only necessary to have the roads graduated and carriages made in a proper proportion.

I would ask, why is it that a carriage will draw easier on a rail road than on a common road? Is it not because the rail road is hard and the wheels of the carriage cannot make an impression on them? It certainly is. Then if by the use of any kind of carriage that will not sink in the ground so as to leave an impression, why cannot as great a weight be carried on the common road as the rail road? There can be no cause to prevent if the roads are made as level and smooth; and in using carriages of this kind the roads would be so hard in time, that but little impression would be made on them by carriages with large wheels and broad felloes. In ascending and descending hills, there is undoubtedly an advantage in having the centre of gravity or weight of the load as near the ground as possible. That it will be nearer in the double axletree safety carriage than in the common carriage, is certain. In the common carriage, that carries its load above the axletree, if loaded with cotton the centre of gravity or weight of the load is about seven feet from the ground; when the wagon is on a level, the centre of gravity bears direct on the lower circumference of the wheel, and the carriage will not move without some tracting power is applied to it. In going up a hill, this centre of gravity throws its weight behind the carriage, and tends to force it back. In ascending a hill that rises one foot in seven, the centre of gravity or weight of the load will be one foot behind that part of the circumference of the wheel that touches the ground. In descending a hill that descends one foot in seven, the centre of gravity or weight of the load will fall one foot before the wheels of the carriage where its circumference touches the ground, and consequently tends to force the carriage forward or down hill; and if the wheels of the carriage are but 5 feet in diameter, or 2½ feet to the centre, then the power of the horses is applied to the end of a lever 2½ feet in length, to prevent the load from forcing itself forward, and the load is acting on a lever of one foot in length trying to descend; and will fall forward with a weight or force of 1000lbs. it will require a power of 400lbs. to prevent it from running down the hill. If the Double Axletree Safety Carriage, with the body of the carriage below the axletree within 1½ foot of the ground, was loaded with cotton, the centre of gravity or weight of the load would not be above 5 feet from the ground, on a level, the weight would be directly on the wheel where it touches the ground; in ascending a hill that rises with an ascent of one foot in seven, the centre of gravity or weight of the load will fall 8 4-10 inches behind that part of the circumference of the wheel that touches the ground; in descending a hill that descends one foot in seven, the centre of the weight or gravity of the load will fall 8 4-10 inches before the wheels of the carriage where its circumference touches the ground, and tends to force the carriage forward or down hill; and if the wheels of the carriage are ten feet in diameter or five feet to the centre, the power of the horses is applied at the end of a lever five feet in length to prevent the load from forcing itself down hill, and the load is acting on a lever of 8 4-10 inches in length trying to descend, and will fall forward with a force or weight of 1000lbs. it will require a power of 140lbs. to prevent its running down hill. The advantage gained in ascending or descending with the Double Axletree Safety Carriage, is the same as in descending. The cause of carriages on the common principle, that have low wheels, ascending smooth and hard hills when loaded with iron will as much ease as those having large wheels do when loaded with cotton, and having the same number of pounds on, is, that the centre of gravity or weight is nearer the ground in the wagon loaded with cotton than in the one loaded with cotton

From the Raleigh Star.

A WARNING VOICE.

"The signs of the Times," are truly alarming. Our fathers purchased, at an immense expenditure of blood and treasure, an inheritance of liberty, which they bequeathed unto us, under the expectation that it would be handed down from son to son forever.—But we are the degenerate plants of the tree of liberty. And although we make a great fuss about our privileges and rights, it is certain, that there is an apathy of feeling in relation to them, which is much to be lamented. This conviction is forced upon me by an occurrence which took place in our city last week. A parcel of cool, calculating men laid their heads together, and devised a plan to take from this free people the right of getting drunk, when, and as they please. They formed a Temperance Society!! It is well known that, if they succeed in their scheme, there will not a drunkard be found in the land after a few years! A notice was put up at the Market House, requesting the friends of liberty to meet on Saturday, for the purpose of securing their right in the reasonable enjoyment of the good things of this life."—But when the hour arrived, not a soul attended!! What has got into the people? Will they remain quiet, and see their rights taken away by milksop men? If things go on at this rate, many will soon be reduced to poverty. It is certain that many think they cannot possibly do without the gain which they make from the sale of spirits. Indeed, almost all classes and professions (except preachers and teachers) are concerned in this business. I call upon them to awake from their slumbers, and to see to it!! Grave diggers! awake! your trade will be injured by these societies. Thirty thousand die annually of drunkenness in these United States. And no doubt they break the hearts, and ruin the constitution, and lead, through beggary and disgrace [illegible] to an untimely grave.

Jailors! a [illegible]hs of those, who are now your boarde[illegible]nt. Your walls will soon be almost c[illegible]ffer those enemies of strong drink to tal[illegible]

Lawyers [illegible] will be your fees, if the thousand vexatious, unnecessary, troublesome, and vicious suits of the drunkard be taken from you?

Physicians! These temperate men will take the bread from your mouths. They not only threaten to cure the dyspepsia, gout and chronics without your aid, but also to fortify the constitution by temperance and sobriety, so that two thirds of those who are now on your lists, shall never be there again.

Candidates for office! If you have no other hope of rising into honor, than that of treating, be up and a doing. Unless you do, you are gone to a certainty, when these temperate men (don't you hate them?) shall persuade the people to scorn the man, who attempts to buy their votes with grog. Professors of religion!! who take a little for the stomach's sake! arise in your might and oppose these men: or soon you will not be countenanced in your practice of quieting your nerves and composing your stomachs with that, which makes, under the same circumstances, other people drunkards.

Distillers! Wholesale and retail grog sellers!! rally around the barrels—stand at the spigot—cling to the gill-pot, or your riches will depart!

I call upon all, upon all, except those who dread the woe of putting the bottle to their neighbour's mouth, to put down these men; who think, that thirty millions of dollars a year is too great a sum to be expended in the slaying of thirty thousand men—the destruction of more than thirty thousand souls, annually—the filling of our jails—the employing of doctors, lawyers, tapsters and grocers, and for the innumerable benefits resulting from a practice, which is approved of by Judges, Lawyers, Preachers, saint and sinner all over the world. If our citizens fail to take the alarm, I do candidly say, that they will richly deserve to see every man sober—every wife happy, and every son respectable in this glorious land, where men can now get drunk four times for a shilling! And then what will become of their profits?

E. E. T.

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.—As a caution to the public, we deem it our duty to state, that counterfeit Treasury Notes, of the denomination of 75 cents, are in circulation in this State. Eight of them were presented at the Treasury Office last week, which were so well executed, that they are calculated to deceive most persons at the first glance. They may be known by the imperfect manner in which the signature is counterfeited, and the general appearance of the note, the printing of which not being so well executed as that of the genuine note.—*Raleigh Star.*

Drawing on the 8th October.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

NO. 6, for 1829.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, August 25, 1829.

☞This Scheme is arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, which is continued in consequence of its established and unrivalled popularity. By this mode of drawing (which is secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States) the holder of two tickets or two shares is *certain of obtaining at least one prize, and may draw three!* and in proportion for any greater quantity.

The drawing of Scheme No. 5, will take place on the 9th September, too early however for distant adventurers to make investments: the Commissioners, therefore, in order to permit those at a distance to avail themselves of the chances offered by these popular schemes, at this time announce the Scheme of No. 6, the drawing of which will take place on

Thursday, the 8th October.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	5,000 Dolls.	is	5,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	1,000 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	500 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
1	prize of	200 Dolls.	is	200 Dolls.
4	prizes of	100 Dolls.	is	400 Dolls.
10	prizes of	50 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
50	prizes of	10 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
100	prizes of	5 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
100	prizes of	4 Dolls.	is	400 Dolls.
5,000	prizes of	3 Dolls.	is	15,000 Dolls.
5,268	prizes, amounting to			24,000 Dolls.

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme. Not one blank to a prize!—the whole payable in CASH, which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Tickets $3—*Halves* $1 50—*Quarters* 75 *Cts.*

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

Cohen's Office,

No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore,

Where the two great Capital Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dolls. each

were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

☞ *The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

Baltimore, August 25, 1829. 39-5w.

Sickness.—We regret to state, that the bilious fever, and the ague and fever are making great ravages in this and the adjacent counties. The great freshet we had a few weeks since, and the subsequent dry weather, which has continued for about three weeks, (with the exception of a slight sprinkling last evening,) has had a deleterious effect on the health of our citizens, which as yet appears to be increasing. We trust that a few days will only elapse before refreshing rains and cooling breezes will once more visit us, and invigorate the enfeebled frames of those who have been so unfortunate as to become the subjects of disease.

Tarborough Free Press.

New Cotton.—On Monday last, a bale of Cotton of the new crop was brought to this place and purchased by Messrs R. & S. D. Cotten at 8 cents per pound—it was of fair quality, and raised by Mr. Gray Armstrong, of this county. It is supposed that the Cotton market, in this place, will open at the above price. We understand that the planters generally, in this vicinity, have commenced picking Cotton, for which the present dry weather is remarkably favorable—it is supposed that the Cotton fields will not average more than about two-thirds of a crop this season.—*Ib.*

United States Branch Bank.—We understand that the Directors of the United States Bank have decided in favor of establishing a Branch at Buffalo, in the State of New York, and that it will go into immediate operation.

From the Baltimore Minerva and Emerald.

The Virginia Game Cock.—It was in the year 18—, that I was bound for Havana, in the brig Evening Star, when we had lost sight of the Capes, that a large Eagle lit upon our yard arm. The sailors seeing him let him remain until after dark, when one of the men taking a large bag with him, went out upon the yard, and succeeded in flinging it over him, so as to prevent his biting, and tying the bag at one end, secured him until the following morning, when he was taken from the bag and his wings clipped, and trimmed in such a manner as to prevent his escape. He was always fed well by the men in the forecastle, and at last became quite domesticated, and was a great favorite of the captain. He played a great many tricks to the great annoyance of the pigs on board; for any thing in the pig's mess he would have, if he took a liking to it; he was the terror of his bristly companions to such a degree, that if a pig shewed his snout on the quarter deck, he was sure to 'go the whole hog' on him. This very much pleased the captain; for when pigs are let loose on board ship they are very troublesome.

The day after we arrived at Havana, the captain, with several more Americans, visited a cock pit to have some sport. The captain bet several times, but invariably lost; at length he offered to bet five hundred dollars that he had a Virginia game cock on board that would kill any cock on the Island. Of course he was soon taken up, and they pitched for the fight, which was to be three days after. Accordingly, on leaving the pit, he let his companions into the secret, and proposed to them to go snacks, and throw in to make up the bet. The captain also went round to the American captains in the port, and told them the hoax, advising them to bet on the Virginia game cock, if they wanted to win a stake or two. The captain then returned on board, and had the eagle trimmed as game cocks generally are for a fight; all his feathers about the neck which are called the cow feathers of a chicken, in consequence of their letting them fall when they are beaten, or, as it is termed—cowed. He then had a little more trimmed off his wings, and in fine, disfigured him in such a manner, that very few could have told it was an eagle. He was then cooped and put upon short allowance, so as to whet his appetite for the coming battle.

The news spread all over the Havana, and many flocked to see the fight between the Virginia and Spanish cocks, and bets were made to a considerable amount. When the day of battle came, the eagle was conveyed to the scene of action in the same bag in which he was caught. The time of pitting the cocks arrived, and two men stepped out who were selected to pit the cocks; for neither party were permitted to pit their own chickens; the man on the opposite side produced one of the large Spanish breed, and fixed the heels on him. The man who was to pit the captain's cock, was about preparing a large pair of heels, when the captain told him not to trouble himself, for he fought his cock without gaffs. The captain's bird was taken from the sack, and was received with surprise by the beholders; but the Spaniard said his cock would gaff him the first fly. The Spanish cock made a fly at the eagle and picked him with his heels pretty smartly, which raised his ferocity, which was very high before for want of food—he cast a look of disdain on his adversary, and the next fly the game Spaniard made at him, he seized him with his talons by the breast and wing, and in an instant tore him to pieces. The fame of the Virginia game cock was raised so high, that the captain, before he left the place, sold him for an amount of money equal to the bet.

Why are the females of the present day, like the lilly in the scripture?

"Because they toil *not*, neither do they *spin;* yet Solomon in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."

A letter from Athens, (Ga.) dated 14th inst. says: "On Saturday morning a slight *frost* was discovered in this place, which I believe is the earliest ever known in this part of the State."

The N. York Consolidated LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 12.—To be drawn in the city of New York, on the 9th October.

Three Prizes of $10,000!

SCHEME.

3 prizes of	10,000	41	of	100	
1	of	6,780	41	of	60
10	of	1,000	82	of	50
10	of	500	82	of	40
11	of	200	82	of	30

&c. &c.

Whole Ticket $10, *Half* $5, *Quarter* $2 50,

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞Orders from the Country (free of postage) will be promptly attended to.

September 30.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1829.

☞ The communication of "Veritas" is on a subject that we cannot by any means allow to be broached in our columns. Even if it were proper in a newspaper like this, its tendency would be to create rather than to allay excitement.

Our town has been greatly enlivened for a few days past, by the busy preparations for the winter trade—the reception, opening, and sale, of large quantities of goods. Every thing wears an air of cheerfulness that we hope will be supported by a season of active and profitable business. To the merchants we wish plenty of good customers, and to the Observer no scarcity of Advertisements.

The western or mountainous parts of this State, which are usually as healthy as any region in this country, are, we are sorry to hear from several sources, extremely sickly this season. From the counties of Orange, Guilford, Randolph, Stokes, Rockingham and Mecklenburg, we have heard particularly. How much further it may extend we do not know, but fear that all the counties bordering on the above, are in like manner afflicted. In some of the above counties the disease is a high grade of bilious fever; in others, fever and ague. A communication in the last Salisbury Carolinian, dated Mecklenburg, Sept. 5th, gives the following melancholy account; in addition to which, we heard from good authority, a few days ago, that there were 80 sick persons in two neighboring families in Orange county.

"A degree of mortality now prevails in this section, which I believe is without its parallel in this or any other country, so remote from the sea board. I am persuaded that the proportion of deaths to the number attacked, has been seldom greater in Philadelphia or Charleston, during the prevalence of Yellow Fever. Indeed, if this is not the yellow fever, it approaches nearer to it in character, than any type ever witnessed by the writer, who has been somewhat conversant with that desolating disease to the north."

We assure the Editor of the Greensboro' Patriot, who 'wanders' whether we are in earnest or not in wishing that a western man may be elected to the U. S. Senate, that we *are* in earnest; although, if we did not think it but fair that such a one should be elected, we would unhesitatingly prefer that the choice should fall on the distinguished Eastern gentleman who has been named. As we do not wish to be understood by that Editor as desiring to 'dupe' the Legislature, we will take the trouble to say to him, that we added a name to those already spoken of in the west, not with a view to divide the western interest, but because we thought that one of the western gentlemen named was too young, and the other not possessed of sufficient personal popularity to ensure his election.

New Stage Line.—The Newbern Spectator says that it is the intention of the Steam Boat Company to place the boat Norfolk on the line between Newbern and Elizabeth City, and to establish a line of Stages from Newbern to Fayetteville, to be intersected by a line from Wilmington.

A Temperance Society has been formed at Hillsborough, Orange county.

The Hillsborough Recorder mentions a peach grown in that neighborhood weighing 11½ ounces, and measuring 11 inches circumference in either direction.

Navigation of the Cape Fear.—We are gratified to communicate to our readers renewed evidence of the safety and convenience of the navigation of the river from Haywood to Fayetteville. Mr. Murphey has just returned from a trip with his boat. He carried a load of flour to Fayetteville, and returned to Haywood without any accident or hindrance of any kind. The flour was sold at 4 50 and 5 dollars per barrel.

We learn that the work at Smiley's Falls is successfully progressing. The river, for the first time this season, is now in good working order, and nothing is wanting but hands, for which liberal wages are offered. The skill and persevering industry with which the work is now prosecuted, we trust will speedily make perfect the navigation of the whole length of the Cape Fear river to Haywood.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

Lieut. Constantine Smith, of the Marine Corps, charged with the death of the late Lieut. Bourne, of the same Corps, in a duel, has been tried at the present session of the Superior Court of Law for Norfolk County, Virginia, and unanimously acquitted by the verdict of a most intelligent Jury.

Removal.—Col. James Robertson, Jun. has been removed from the office of Collector of the Port of Petersburg. The vacancy thus created, has been supplied by the appointment of Mr. Charles D. McIndoe, of this town. This removal has surprised nobody, not even Col. R. himself. We believe that no fault has been found in relation to the management of the office, in which, we understand, Col. R. has given general satisfaction; but the course he pursued during the last Presidential contest, brought him strictly within the rule which appears, and very justly, to have been laid down by the President on the subject of removals from office, arising from political considerations.—*Peters. Old Dom.*

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Saturday last, Mrs. MARGARET McRACKAN, a native of Scotland, in the 85th year of her age.

In this County, on the 21st ult., of a bilious fever, Miss MARGARET BUIE, aged 21 years, youngest daughter of John Buie, Esq., deceased. The character which this young lady sustained through life was such, that to know her, was to esteem and love her. A mother and an extensive circle of relatives and acquaintances are left to regret her early departure.

Also, on Tuesday evening last, Mrs. MARY GUY, wife of Mr. Hinton Guy, of this County.

In Franklin county, on the 25th inst. after a lingering illness of nearly five months, the Rev. BARTHOLOMEW FULLER, in the 61st year of his age, leaving behind him a large family and an extensive circle of acquaintances, to lament his loss.

At his residence in Scotland Neck, Halifax county, on Wednesday last, after a short illness DAVID CLARK, Esq. a highly respectable, wealthy and influential planter, and an intelligent, active, useful and benevolent citizen.

At the Sound, near Wilmington, on the 18th ult., Mr. PATRICK KIRK, formerly of this town.

In Washington, Geo., on the 19th ult., Major ALEXANDER H. SNEED, a native of Granville county, in this State.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday last, P. I. Tillinghast's boat Eliza, with Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. for H. L. Jones, D. Smith, J. C. Fenn, Horton, Hutton & Co, W. L. Hawley, R. F. Yarbrough, W. Whitehead, T. Fuller, W. Nott, J. Hadlock, C. T. Haigh, O. P. Stark, John Arey, Arch'd Campbell, D. Shaw, and Geo. McNeill.

Also, on the 19th ult., I. Blake Jun's boat John Parker, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Salt, &c., for A. E. L. Winslow, W. Whitehead, L. J. Pardee, C. T. Haigh, Thos. Fuller & Co., R. F. Yarbrough, Hall & Johnson, Jno. McRae, H. G. Nelson, Horton, Hutton & Co., of Fayetteville; Jesse Hargrave, Hargrave & Hunt, of Davidson; John Murphey, Austin & Burns, of Salisbury, McBee & Reinhardt, Lincoln, Mr. Ranaldi, Combs & Porter, G. W. Brown, of the Superior.

Also, on the 29th ult., Steam Boat Company's Boat Only Son, to H. G. Nelson, agent, with Goods to J. Kyle, J. McArn, Horton, Hutton & Co., John Campbell, D. McQuein, Thos. Sandford, of Fayetteville; A. Torrence & Co., Salisbury; McBee & Reinhardt, Lincoln.

DEPARTED, on the 24th ult., I. Blake, Jun'rs boat John Parker, with Peas, Flour, Cotton, Powder, Copper, Furniture, &c., for Henry McLean, T. Fuller & Co., Geo. McNeill, J. Martine, J. Huske, Horton, Hutton & Co., R. C. McMaster, W. Whitehead, J. S. James & Co., D. Lloyd, L. Sheridan, and A. Toon.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to the 22d ult., Brigs Damon from New York, President Manning from do. Schooners Joseph Bonner from Savannah, Superior from Boston, Rising Sun from St. Thomas, Brandywine from Charleston.

CLEARED, Brigs Native for Philadelphia, Antelope for St. Jago, Schooner Joseph Bonner for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $6¾ a 7¾. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon, 6½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 12 a 15. Corn, 40 a 45. Flour, $4 a 4 50, 25. Iron 5 a 6. Flaxseed, 80 a 85. Lard, 6. Lead, 7 a 7½. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 7½ a 7¾, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 27½. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 35. Whiskey, 22½ a 25. Wheat, new 70 a 75.

Regimental Orders.

THE Commanding Officers of Corps and Companies of Artillery in this State, (which together, compose the North Carolina Regiment of Artillery) are hereby commanded to make their Annual Returns by, or before Thursday the 5th day of November next, to

HENRY W. AYER, *Col. Comm'dt.*

By order,

CHARLES B. JONES, *Adj't.*

Fayetteville, N. C., October 1, 1829. 43-3w.

☞NOTICE.

Groceries, Hats, Shoes, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York, and offers for sale at his old stand, South East Corner of Market Square:

Coarse and fine salts, molasses, hhds. sugar,
Lump sugar, Bags coffee, barrels Albany ale,
Qr. casks Malaga and Madeira wines, bags pepper,
Pimento, ginger, pearl ashe, cheese in casks & boxes
Irish potatoes, Dupont's F. & FF. gunpowder,
Cod fish, mould and patent shot, bar lead,
Scotch snuff, Spanish cigars, sup. Cavendish tobacco,
Bunch and bloom raisins.

Together with a general assortment of

West India Fruit, Hardware, Jugs, Crockery and Glass Ware.

He also offers for sale, at the Store next below his, on Person street, recently occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Hawley, a handsome assortment of Gentlemen and Boys' *FINE HATS.*

Ladies' and Gentlemens' coarse and fine *SHOES*, in great variety,
Boys' and negroes' do. do. do.
Crockery and glass ware, fancy soap,
Brushes and brooms, cotton cards,
Cap, letter and wrapping paper, &c. &c.

All which, together with his former stock of Groceries, &c., he is determined to sell at unusually low prices for cash or country produce.

DAVID SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 1, 1829. 43-tf.

R. C. McMaster

HAS just received and offers for sale, cheap for cash or country produce, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, in the Brick Row, 5 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson,

1000 Bushels Liverpool Salt
12 Tons Swedes Iron, Castings & Steel
30 Bags Coffee, Spice, Pepper & Ginger
10 bbls. Sugar
20 Kegs Nails
1000 lb. Lead, 30 Bags Shot
50 sets Wagon Boxes
Dupont's Powder, French Brandy, Wines
20 bbls Brandy & Whiskey
Bale Rope, Twine, Cotton Bagging
Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Salts
Saltpetre, Brimstone, Tea, Camphor
Nutmegs, Crockery Ware, Cotton Cards
150 pair Superior Trace Chains
30 doz. Hoes, Curry Combs, Spades, Shovels, Cutting Knives and Scythes
200 doz. Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives
Tuck, Side, fine and coarse Combs.

Besides a number of articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. An excellent Saddle Horse for sale on good terms.

October 1, 1829. 43-4t.

Religious Books,

FOR SALE AT THE METHODIST PARSONAGE.

BENSON'S Commentary, Wesley's Sermon's. Benson's Sermons, Moore's Life of Wesley, Watson's Observations of Southey's Life of Wesley, Life of Fletcher, Life of Lady Maxwell, Fletcher's Checks, *very valuable*, Fletcher's Appeal, Germs of Thought, Introduction to Christianity, Sturm's Reflections, Saints Rest, Serious Call, Wesley's Notes, Life of Dr. Coke, Memoirs of Jesse Lee, Doctrinal Tracts, Wesley's Philosophy, Moral Sketches, Methodist Episcopacy, Simpson's Plea for Religion, Fletcher & Benson on the divinity of Christ, Memoirs of Benson, Memoirs of Mrs. Cooper, Methodist Hymn Books, three sizes, Benson's do. for children, Disciplines, &c. &c. The profits arising from the sale of the above Books are applied to religious and charitable purposes.

B. L. HOSKINS.

Fayetteville, October 1. 43-3t.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Fall term will commence on Monday the 5th of October.

On Tuesday Evening, the 6th, there will be an exhibition of the Students, beginning at early Candle light. *September* 30.

Sales at Auction.

ON Tuesday, the 6th day of October, will be sold at the Auction Store, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Shoes, &c.

WILLKINGS & CO.

October 1, 1829. 1w.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE, FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto
Handsome silver grey and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES; of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6 4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5 4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4 4 5 4 and 6 4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
3 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8 4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
1 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors.
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

POETRY.

From the Atlantic Souvenir for 1830.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT.

The birds, when winter shades the sky,
Fly o'er the seas away,
Where laughing isles in sunshine lie,
And summer breezes play.

And thus the friends that flutter near
While fortune's sun is warm,
Are startled if a cloud appear,
And fly before the storm.

But when from winter's howling plains,
Each other warbler's past,
The little snow bird still remains,
And chirrups midst the blast.

Love, like that bird, when friendship's throng
With fortune's sun depart,
Still lingers with its cheerful song,
And nestles on the heart.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 17, 1829.

Cheap Goods.

R. F. YARBROUGH having determined to sell out his Stock in Trade, will sell *LOW FOR CASH*, the following articles, viz:

2500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do. Alum do.
30 sacks Blown do.
20 hhds. and 50 bbls Sugar,
5 bbls Loaf do.
30 bags Coffee,
20 hhds Molasses,
10 tons Iron, assorted,
4 do. Castings, do
70 kegs cut Nails and brads,
40 pieces cotton bagging,
20 coils bale rope,
2000 lbs sole Leather,
50 sides upper do.
10 cases fur Hats,
8 do. Shoes, different qualities;
25 boxes Window Glass,
6 do. Whitemore's cotton & wool cards

Dupont's Powder, Bar Lead, Shot, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Spanish Indigo, Copperas, &c.

ALSO, a small assortment of *DRY GOODS*, Hardware & Cutlery, Crockery Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, &c. 17*th Sept.* 1829.—41-8w

N. B. Many of the above articles have lately been purchased in New York and Philadelphia, for Cash.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of Elizabeth Jarrott, deceased, at the last County Court of Cumberland, gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment; and those having claims to present them authenticated as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JORDAN HOWELL, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, September 14, 1829.

Further Notice.

ON the 5th day of OCTOBER next, will be sold, at Mr. H. W. Ayer's Auction Store, all the

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Belonging to the above estate, also, one Milch COW. Six months credit will be given for approved notes.

JORDAN HOWELL, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1829. 41-3t.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the plantation of Arch'd Smith, in Robeson county, my Negro Boy JERRY, about 16 or 17 years of age, dark complected. It is supposed, as his mother belongs to Mr. John Ford, of Marion District, South Carolina, that he may be lurking in that neighbourhood. Any person who will deliver the said Boy to me, in Robeson county, or lodge him in Lumberton Jail, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid.

DANIEL SMITH.

September 12, 1829. 41tf.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COURT OF EQUITY —SPRING TERM, 1829.

Joel Williams, Junr. *vs.* Alexander Williams, Arch'd MacKay and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Isaac Williams, Theophilus Williams, James Draughan & his wife Jane, John Bonner & his wife Eliza, Alex'r MacKay & his wife Ferraby, John MacKay & his wife Zillah, and Harry S. Williams, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that the said absent Defendants be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to complainant's bill, or the same as to them, will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.—Witness,

WILLIAM F. STRANGE, C. & M. E.

September 15, 1829. 41-6w.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber about the 20th August, a small Hound Dog named *OWEN*, marked as follows: slim made, black and white spots, with warts about his mouth, occasioned by the distemper, and a scar on the back of his head. Also, on the 10th inst. another Hound Dog named *DRUMMER*, marked as follows: black and white spots, short legs, a large scar on his side, and a large wart between his thighs. I will give Ten Dollars for such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief, if stolen, or two dollars for such information as will lead to the recovery of either of the Dogs, or four dollars for both.

EPHRAIM HAMMONDS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14. 41-3w.

Printing Types, Presses, &c.

WM. HAGER & CO.

OFFER for sale at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20, Gold-street New York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, from 14 lines Pica to Diamond, at the following price, 6 months credit, or 5 per cent. discount for cash. They cast their book fonts, from English to Diamond, on metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.

Six Line Pica, and all larger, per lb.	$0 30	Small Pica	38
		Long Primer	40
Double Pica	32	Bourgeois	46
Great Primer	34	Brevier	56
English	36	Minion	70
Pica	36	Nonpareil	90

And all others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange, at 8 cents per lb.

W. H. & Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Proprietors of papers, who will publish this advertisement three times, will be allowed $2 in settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry. [*August* 24, 1829.

Notice,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Letter of Louis D. Wilson, Esq. in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration, Resolved, That the President do advise said Commissioners, that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication; and further, that the President of the Bank of Cape Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorised and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, to convene on the 2d Monday of November next at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally; and especially to signify how far; in what way; and upon what terms, they the Stockholders, would consider it advisable, to co-operate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, *by* the consolidation, or *otherwise* of those now in existence. Copy from the Minutes.

JOHN HILL, *Cashier.*

In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape Fear, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their Banking House in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution.

J. R. LONDON, *President.*

Sept. 2. 41

Lands, Negroes, and Stock,

FOR SALE.

ON FRIDAY, the 23d of October next, will be sold on the premises, that valuable Tract of LAND on the East side of the Big Marsh, near the Lumber Bridge Meeting House, the property of Daniel Baker and David Taylor. The tract contains 500 acres, and is so well known as not to need description. Also, at the same time and place, one NEGRO WOMAN, Farming Utensils, Stock of various kinds. A set of Hatting Tools, Corn and Fodder, with other articles too tedious to mention. Six months' credit will be given upon all the purchases over $2. Under that sum, cash. For the Land a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years will be given.

DAVID TAYLOR.

Robeson County, Sept. 14, 1829. 41-5w.

Debtors.

HAVING appointed Mr. *John J. Nicholson* to close and collect all debts due me, I must urge all those who are indebted to make immediate payment, or suits, from necessity, must be instituted.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1829. 40 tf.

N. B. My Stock of GOODS, consisting of a useful variety, will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, wholesale or retail.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

White Lead.

50 Kegs WHITE LEAD, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE.

August 12, 1829. 36tf.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

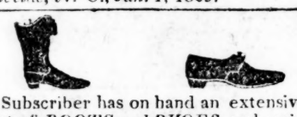
FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting. She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.



THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19*tf.*

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse & Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein expressed, were assigned to us, in Trust, for the purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN, } Trustees.
HUGH McLAURIN, }

June 11, 1829. 27tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have oined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 18tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

For Sale,

40 Kegs FFF. Gunpowder,
10 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

August 20, 1829. 37*tf.*

Advertisement.

HAVING closed our Office in Fayetteville, N. C. we hereby constitute and appoint LOUIS D. HENRY, Esq. of that place, our true and lawful Attorney, to collect and receive all the remaining debts due to us in North and South Carolina, with full authority to grant discharges for all sums paid him on our account.

The Letters of Attornies heretofore granted by us to H. H. Potter and W. L. Dodge, are hereby revoked.

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.
DAVID B. CRANE & CO.

New York, 3d July, 1829.

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.

March 18, 1829. 15tf.

Candles.

30 Boxes Fayetteville Mould CANDLES for sale.

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 10, 1829.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

For Rent,

The STORE in Brick Row, formerly occupied by W. W. Ballard; also the HOUSE on Hay Mount, in which he resided.—Apply to

D. SMITH, [Hay Mount.

September 15, 1829. 41 3w.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great variety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH

GOODS,

Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the country are particularly invited to call, as the Subscriber intends to devote a considerable part of his attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.

JOHN McARN.

May 28, 1829, 25tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received by Blake's boat, a large additional supply of Elegant Fancy *DRY GOODS*, of the newest fashions and patterns, which makes his assortment again very complete. The whole will be sold cheap for cash.

HENRY L. JONES.

July 2, 1829. 30 tf

Important.

INDIGESTION.—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U. States, of that distressing disease called dyspepsia or indigestion.

A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixir, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspepsia are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which, from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most dyspeptics. These pills taken in conjunction with the elixir, increase the biliary secretion, stimulates and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile, which proves the natural purgative to the whole alimentary canal.

Loss of appetite,	Sickness of the stomach,
Pain in the Pit of the stomach,	Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Costiveness,	Dizziness of the head,
Flatulency and moving of wind in the bowels,	Lowness of spirit,
	Palpitation of the heart,

With general weakness of the whole body.

The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines are increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Dr. C. L. SMITH, *Dear Sir:* Having been afflicted for some time with the distressing effects produced by indigestion, I was induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, and after the use of three bottles, my stomach was perfectly restored to its former tone and usefulness.

I am convinced from experience that purgatives in cases of this kind are injurious, "instead of being beneficial." Any one labouring under this disease, and will make a trial of this elixir, will soon be convinced of its unrivalled excellence. Respectfully yours,

H. BEDLOW.

February 3, 1829.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. Dawson's Urethritic Balsam, much celebrated for the cure of Gonorrhœa, long standing Gleet, and all difficulties in the urinary passages arising from structure or gravel, with complete directions accompanying every bottle.

New York, June 4, 1829.

DR. DAWSON, *Sir:* The person of whom I had two bottles of Urethric Balsam, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I received from the use of it in gravel. I have been several times sounded by surgeons, who have all agreed that I had stone in the bladder. One of them declared an operation for the stone was the only means of restoring my ease and comfort. Since I have been using your balsam, it is almost incredible to say, I have passed nearly a wine glass full of rough gravel stones from the bladder, since which the pain and uneasiness has entirely left me. My only object for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, is to give publicity to this valuable medicine. Your serv't.

JOHN B. WATERFORD.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1829.

MR. DAWSON, *Sir:* I have used your Urethritic Balsam for a complicated affection of the urinary passage attended with gleet, and received great benefit by its use, whilst I was using it, several gravel stones passed off from the bladder. I have reason to think it a good remedy. Your humble servant,

JAMES Y. RAMAGE.

DR. MILDERBURG'S Indian Vegetable Compound,

For the growth and nourishment of *HAIR* on bald places.

Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to their method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, whenever the heads of their children became scurfed to get several plants, bruise and boil the juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were anointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair.*

This elegant Cerate is perfectly innocent in its operations on the skin, stimulating the dormant capillary vessels to a healthy secretion of matter, so necessary to the formation of hair.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1829.

MR. WM. L. RUSHTON, I have this day used the last of the Indian Cerate I had from you; it has answered my expectations; the bald place I showed you is covered with a fine growth of hair. You will have the goodness to send by the steamboat line one dozen of the Indian Cerate, well packed, directed to me, as soon as possible, which I propose to take to London with me for the use of my friends. Yours, &c

D. J. LUKEMAN.

The above Medicines for sale by John H. Pearce, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C. 56

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
	5 00
Haywood's Manual,	2 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	3 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition. 1828)	

E. J. HALE.

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.